Recombinant CCNG1 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	537817
Synonyms	Cyclin-G
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P51959
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 30.93 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 31 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-254
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 1-254 aa (P51959) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Cyclin-G1 (CCNG1) Fragment (1-254) is a high-quality protein designed for structural and biochemical studies. This soluble and stable fragment of Cyclin-G1, a key regulator of cell cycle progression and DNA damage response, supports research into growth regulation and p53-mediated pathways. Cyclin-G1, encoded by the CCNG1 gene, plays a critical role in growth regulation and is associated with G2/M phase arrest following DNA damage. It acts as an intermediate in p53-mediated inhibition of cellular proliferation, underscoring its importance in tumor suppression mechanisms. The protein localizes to the nucleus, particularly at DNA replication foci after DNA damage, highlighting its involvement in genomic stability and cell cycle control pathways.